THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883,

Amusements To-day. Poly's Theatre-Start and Read. 1P. M. Maddann Square I heatre-The Rajal. 250 P. M. Ribbin's Garden-Excision. 6 P. M. Spencer's Polace Stude t all-Veriety. 2 and 6 P. M. 7 beatre Comique Mulligan Guard Ball. SP. M. Union Square 2 beatre - Vers. SP. M. Windoor Theatre-The Bandit King, SF. M. Sath St. Theatre-Pevil's Auction. SF. M. EES St. Theatre-Zentia. SF. M.

A United Front.

This is the year before the year of the Presidential election. It is extremely important to the Democrats to succeed now in order that they may succeed then. How can they do it?

They must present a united front to the enemy. The place for every Democrat is in the Democratic ranks. Let us have no outside movements, no guerillas, no bolters Let us have harmony, union, and victory. New York is one of the great battle

grounds. Here the Democracy must command its full strength. To make sure of carrying the State next year, the Democratic party should make sure of carrying it now.

There is only one way. Give every Democratic voter representation in the Conventions, and let the Conventions nominate first-rate men-candidates so good that there will be no excuse for any Citizens' party here or anywhere else-men whose fitness is so manifest that it cannot fairly be questioned. Then the Democrats will win be cause they ought to win.

The State Committee which meets at Sarafoga to-day must not forget that the true way to insure success is to deserve it.

On their Travels.

The telegraph keeps the taxpayers daily informed of the royal progress of the President, of the Cabinet, and of other responsible officials, on their travels at the public ехрепве.

The President is attended by the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant-General of the army, and a large retinue, provided with horses, pack mules, guards, camp equipage, and supplies, which are paid for from the fund voted by Congress to support the army.

The following despatches give information of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Secretary of the Navy: * Cutcago, Aug. 20 .- Secretary Fologie, accompanied by Collector Spantpiss, left this city for an excursion to Lake Superior on board the United States cutter Andy

POSTSHOUTH, N. H., Aug. 20.-Secretary CHANDLER arrived here this forenoon, and will take the Taliapoosa this afternoon for a summer trip."

If the public property appropriated, by these officials to personal uses was their own, it could not be used with more freedom from restraint. It is quite probable, indeed, if they had paid for it, more care might be taken than has been exhibited in a reckless expenditure of the people's money.

It is very plain that the appropriations for the army and navy are excessive, and that some of the estimates must be false. None of them contemplate this sort of extravagance. None of them suggest the possibility of a perversion of the funds set aside for specific purposes.

Year after year hundreds of thousands of dollars are misapplied in the ways above stated by an unwarranted construction of the law on the part of those who administer it for their own benefit. Exposure of these unlawful acts and criticism of this shameful conduct have produced no impression at Washington. Ships of war are ordered into personal service as if they were yachts provided for the junkets of the Administration. The Dispatch and the Tallapoosa have been converted into mere pleasure craft, and are luxuriously fitted out for such use.

The next Committee of Appropriations will have the power to require exact figures for every dollar of proposed expenditure. They will fall short of duty if money is granted to personal diversion. A check must be put

on these scandals. And the Republican party must go

Our Opinions and Mr. Morse's Opinions

We have received a thick pamphlet con-International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Milwaukee last May. With it comes a circular note from RICHARD C. MORSE, Secretary," enclosing "a brief sketch of what the book contains, which Mr. Morse hopes "may be of service

The "brief sketch," however, turns out to be a puff of the Convention and the speakers at it, and it ends with a bid from Mr. Monse for purchasers of the volume, though such reports are usually distributed gratuitously, so far as they are distributed at all. It is proper enough, however, to put a price on the pamphlet, which Mr. Morse is at liberty to mention in our advertising columns at

to us in making up our notice of the same.'

He says, in the "brief sketch," that the addresses at the Convention were "able and eloquent," and perhaps they were; but we must look at the full reports of them which the pamphlet contains, and see if that is so. Even to please Mr. Morse, we cannot adopt his opinion, though obviously he would like us to do it. By sending us a "notice" already prepared he probably thinks to save us trouble, and that to escape the labor of carefully examining the volume ourselves we will give his opinions as our own.

That, however, we must decline to do. We our opinions of the volume, not those of its expressing the opinions, no matter how attention. If we shirked that examination because of indolence we should fail of our Monse's notice as our own to save work we should defraud the public.

All this we say because Mr. Monse is a Christian young man, or at least a prominent officer of a Young Men's Christian Association, and we regret to see him suggesting or in any way encouraging fraud.

So far from fluding the addresses "able and eloquent," they seem to us, in truth, to be ill-adapted to the present state of religious thought, and very much lacking in originality and true force. We also fail to discover in them any profound and sympathetic study and understanding of human nature as ex hibited in young men. Not one young man in a hundred, even among the intelligent and thoughtful, would not feel it a bore to rend one of the long addresses, and none would pursue them with delight. For instance that of the Rev. P. S. HENSON on "The Employment of Bible Study in the Development of the Character of Young Men," though it may have sounded very well as delivered from the pulpit, will find scarcely a willing reader now that it is printed. It is not the sort of reading a young mind likes, or that sustains the interest of the most serious young man. Yet it is one of the most "able and eloquent" of the addresses.

It seems to us that it is a waste of

to print such sermons. They add nothing new and valuable to the sum of religious thought, and they will not be read. They do not discuss what young men are thinking of in these days, so far as concerns religion. They do not meet the skepticism which prevails so extensively, especially among young men. They start out with assumptions which are utterly rejected by the modern philosophy, now so seductive and so widely accepted. They are in the old rut, and have no special adaptation to this time of religious revolution.

We therefore disagree with Mr. Monse very decidedly as to the addresses. If the Young Men's Christian Associations are to do any great work in behalf of those for whom they are established, they must be run by managers who have a far better understanding of the religious situation, and of the temperament of young men and the conditions under which they live, than that displayed in these addresses.

England, France, and Madagascar.

The curious eagerness displayed of late by the GLADSTONE Ministry to concillate the PARNELL party by important concessions in the matter of migration, is perhaps to be explained by a serious misgiving touching their ability to justify their remissness in regard to the Madagascar incident. The treatment of the missionary Shaw at the hands of the French Admiral after the occupation of Tamatave has not unnaturally excited much resentment in Great Britain. It would not be surprising if the Premier should yet need every Irish vote he can muster to escape censure for his failure to protect a British subject, and make good the vaunt which Lord PALMERSTON proclaimed as the keynote of his foreign policy, "Civis An-

It is true that the French Government has already been forced to eat humble nie by superseding Admiral PIERRE, and thus virtually disavowing part of his high-handed procedings. But it seems that his successor, Rear-Admiral Galiber, is instructed to insist upon the same monstrous demands which were made the pretext of the bombardment of Tamatave, viz., the acknowledgment of a French protectorate over northwest Madagascar and the abolition of the law relating to tenure of land by Europeans. We have previously shown that both of these exactions involve brutal violations of international law, and that there is not the slightest foundation in equity for either of the claims. The pretended right to a protectorate is based upon nothing but an agreement improperly entered into with the Sakalava rebels in 1841, and which was completely disavowed by the treaties of 1861 and 1869, in which the Hove sovereigns were formally recognized by France as rulers of the whole island. The law relating to the tenure of land is one which every Government has a perfect right to make, and which it was a public duty to enact in this instance, seeing that the natives had been grossly defrauded by the white settlers. The Hova Government is willing to grant leases for thirty-five years, renewable on complying with certain forms, but it wisely refuses to permit the acquisition of real estate in fee, or of leases for ninety-nine years by foreigners, who make the natives drunk for the purpose of robbing them. Thanks to the labors of British mis sionaries, the ruling tribes of Madagasean have been brought far upon the road to Christian civilization, and it is morally incumbent upon a British Ministry to see to it that they are not stripped, by French cupidity, of the fundamental rights belonging to Christian commonwealths.

Of the British missionaries who have shared since 1861 in the singularly fruitful work of conversion and civilization carried on in Madagascar, the Mr. Shaw whose grievances are now the subject of strenuous debate in Parliament is one of the most conspicuous. By the services which he has rendered he has deserved and acquired the confidence of the Hova Government to a remarkable extent. His long relations with the naunder general heads, which may be diverted | tives and his knowledge of the Hova language qualified him to act as an interpreter ish Consul, and he was officially serving in that capacity when Tamatave was taken possession of by the French forces. It was natural that he, as well as taining the proceedings of the twenty-fifth the English Consul, and the Commander of the Euglish corvette in the harbor, who were conversant with all the antecedent facts, should look upon the performance of Admiral PIERRE as the act of a freebooter. That opinion, however, which is shared by all well-informed and disinterested persons, did not constitute a ground for his summary arrest, and some more pertinent pretext had to be invented for the purpose. On the very day, accordingly, when Tamatave was taken, Mr. Shaw was seized at the British Consulate, and imprisoned on the charge that he was harboring in his house a native schoolmaster and the chiefof the Hova police, both of whom, it was pretended, had remained in the town as spies. It is clear enough that the presence of two natives in his house could not possibly justify the outrage inflicted on a British subject. In the first place, these men had a better right to be in any house in Tamatave than the French had to be in the streets. The town belonged to the Hovas, who had never surrendered it, and they justly regarded the invaders, who had blown up their dwellings and driven out the inhabitants, as so many pirates. Moreover, it is not alleged that any demand was made upon Mr. SHAW for the surrender of his native friends, who, amid the general panic, will not so cheat our readers. They want had taken refuge in his house. Unless, indeed, their presence there was to be seized compiler paimed off as ours. And it is as a convenient pretext, it is plain that a our business to examine it ourselves before summons to surrender would have preceded an act of violence. The truth, no doubt, is arduous the labor, provided we think it worth | that Admiral Pierre, knowing the English missionary's influence with the Hova Goverument, meant to rid himself of Mr. Shaw duty to the public; and if we adopted Mr. at all hazards, and to keep him in prison until he had extorted compliance with his inordinate demands. This view of his motive is confirmed by the fact that two men of Hova race, who were also officially attached to the British Consulate as interpreters, were in the same arbitrary and arrogant way incarcerated.

It is evident to those who recall the pas attitude of England under Liberal as well as Conservative Governments, that precedent would have required Mr. GLADSTONE to exact the instant release of Mr. Shaw, or his immediate trial under circumstances which would demonstrate to the British nation the perfect fairness of the judicial investigation. Lard PALMERSTON would have given the French Foreign Office twenty-four hours in which to comply with the demand or take the consequences. The present Premier, on the other hand, has suffered a deserving and inoffensive British subject to lie for weeks in a French jail, and in reply to the indignant questions of Sir Stafford Northcote he professed ignorance of the harsh treatment to which Mr. Shaw has been subjected. It was the business of a Prime Minister to

know such facts, and if he must wait to learn

them from the Opposition, he needs to be in-

structed in his fundamental duties. He may

find that even the Non-conformist members

of Parliament, on whom he can usually rely, will look with anger and disgust on his mean-spirited and negligent conduct in this matter, for they are justly proud of the work which British missionaries have done in Madagascar. It is possible, of course that the French Foreign Office, in its desire to allay the growing storm of British indignation, may extricate Mr. GLADSTONE from his unpleasant situation by going still further in the path of humiliating disavowal and concession. If they release Mr. SHAW with an apology and a pecuniary indemnity, they will be permitted, it is to be feared, to wreak their will upon the helpless Hovas who have already learned from the performance of Admiral PIERRE at Tamatave more about Christian nations than the English missionaries had taught them.

Long Vacations.

The Postmaster at Washington has writ ten a letter in which he says he is in favor of extending to letter carriers "the same privileges in the matter of leaves of absence that are enjoyed by other clerks and employees of this office." His language is interpreted to mean that he thinks letter carriers ought to be allowed thirty days' vacation on full pay every year. Now, we regard letter carriers as among

servants. We do not see why they should not have just as long a vacation as any other body of men in the Government service whose work resembles theirs in laborious ness and the number of hours devoted to it. But why does the Government give its employees so much longer a season of leisure than is granted by private employers to persons in their service? Is there any private business carried on in this country in which a clerk or salesman earning a salary of \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year is ordinarily permitted to take a month's vacation without any deduction from his pay? We think not. Cases occur, of course, in which an absence of the full thirty days authorized by statute ought to be allowed; as, for example, where an officer is temporarily incapacitated by illness, or has been called to a distant part of the country by death or misfortune in his family. But habitually the law should be regarded as permissive rather than as lay ing down a rule for all cases; and, except

An Unbecoming Decention.

to be sufficient.

under extraordinary circumstances, a vaca-

tion of two full weeks at home would seem

Official notices from the Department of State and the Department of Justice announced the death of Judge BLACK with the usual testimonials of respect to his public services and character. He had served with distinction as Secretary of State and as At torney-General.

These notices were signed formally by FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN and BEN-JAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER. It is well known that neither of these Secretaries is in Washington. The former has been absent two months, and the latter over a month. Both departments are run by deputies.

It is an unbecoming deception on the part of these two members of the Cabinet to have their names affixed to an official paper at Washington when everybody knows both of them were seeking pleasure at the time at a distance from the capital.

The French victories over the Anamites o Tonquin follow one after the other. Now they bombard a city, and now they rout a body of troops. They have recently captured the fortified town of Hai-Dzueng, which has 30,000 innabitants, and is the capital of one of King Paupuc's provinces, seizing at the same time lot of cannon and the money in the Treasury. It was supposed that China would support the Anamites; but it does not seem as though the Chinese could now prevent the conquest of Anam by the French.

The Republican party must go!

Whether Great Britain learns with more chagriu than pleasure that CETYWAYO, her former enemy and present representative in Zuluiand, is again in the fore remains to be more parties of visitors of exceedingly disdistressed at finding himself there is also no entirely clear. His expressed hope, however, that Queen Victoria will have full inquiry made into his iil treatment reveals the still unsophisticated African.

Hunter's Point has had so many conflagra tions among its oil works that whonever pec ple in this city see huge volumes of black smoke hanging like a pall in the sky in the direction of Hell Gate they at once guess what the matter is. In the oil fire at Hunter's Poin yesterday several persons were badly injured but luckily no lives were lost. There was large destruction of property, and it might have been larger had not the wind driven the flames toward the river. But what a singular suburb this Hunter's Point, with its ill-smelling, inflammable collection of oil tunks and oil factories, is for the metropolis of the western half of the world!

It was a dramatic spectacle that a police man beheld through the dirt-begrimed window of a Houston street tenement yesterdaynegress standing over the prostrate body of a man brandishing a blood-stained razor with which she had gashed his throat. It was an alarming experience that the same policema had when the cursing and infuriated negress rushed toward him with her gleaming razor The policeman kept clear of her weapon; the negress was arrested after a struggle, and ber victim may not lose his life. By the way, we have often heard discussions of the question why negroes are so apt to use a razor in their murderous assaults; but we do not know whether the philosophers have ever come to

From Philadelphia and Chicago we hear of successful experiments in working underground electric wires. The Chicago conduit scheme is now in permanent use over the experimental route, and in Philadelphia the underground conduit company have a thoroughly working cable composed of thirty-three tele graph and telephone wires, laid side by side from Chestnut street to the Kensington railroad station, a distance of two and a half miles Perhaps in time defects in the working may be developed, and new appliances be demanded but there is no doubt that underground telegraphing is as practicable here as it is in Europe, and that the pole nulsance of cities can be abated.

The Western tornadoes appear to have re sumed their work of destruction after a brief summer rest. The other day there was whirlwind in Texas, and now comes news of death-dealing tornado which on Tuesday partially destroyed the town of Kasson in Min nesota. If this sort of thing goes on much longer underground residences will becompopular in some parts of the country.

The Plattdeutsch Volksfest has closed, after several days and nights of beer, bands, and bretzels; tumbling, tight-rope, and tableaus; song, shooting, and sociability; poetry, pantomime, and pyrotechnics. The people wer there individually, in couples, in families, and in societies. There were Schuetzen Corps. Saengerbunds, Freundschafts Bunds, Bowling Clubs, Maennerchors, Plattdeutsch Societies, and Turnvereins by the dozen. There were Grocers' Guards, Brewers' Guards, and Confe tiohers' Guards; there was the Stoteler Gesellschaft, the Porgelungen Club, the Voemer voerders Verein, the Onkel Brassig Verein, and a score of others, equally or better known,

Everybody admitted the success of the festival and would have considered it a sacrifice to have attempted to condense its long-drawn and deliberate enjoyments into fewer days.

The riot at Trieste on Sunday between Italians and Austrians shows that the alliance of monarchs does not suppress national antipathies. It may also suggest that the triple alliance, even if superfluous as to France, against whom it is nominally directed, may serve a good purpose if it helps to keep Austria and Italy from flying at each other in a way wholly unsuited to two members of what is supposed to be a mutual friendly trio.

When the property owners between the Harlem and Pocantico Rivers whose property will be intersected by the new aqueduct appear before the Aqueduct Commission this after noon, they will find only four Commissioners. Mr. Spences is enjoying the cool breezes of Alexandria Bay and HUBERT O. THOMPSON the political breezes of Saratoga.

For a volcano which was once considered extinct, Vesuvius has been remarkably active during the last 1,800 years. Yesterday it made the earth tremble so that buildings and the railway running up the mountain were injured. These indications of renewed activity in Vesuvius are very interesting, in view of the recent earthquake in the island of Ischia, for Vesuvius forms one extremity of a chain of volcanoes whose other extremity is in Ischia, the most useful and faithful of our public and before the great eruption of Vesuvius which overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompell, Ischia is said to have been the principal scene of volcanic activity in this region.

The fellow oarsmen whom HANLAN has seaten include all the professionals of consequence, but some do not take his superiority with good grace, and among them is Ross, who is reported to have said that the champion swamped his own boat in the Forest Hill regatta, because he could not win. If several other boats had not been as much troubled by the rough waves as HANLAN's this surmise might be warranted; but both on that day and in the consolation regatta of Tuesday the water was unfit for rowing, and on the latter day Plaisten's boat sank. As Hanlan himself says he was outrowed, what more can any envi-ous brother say of him? At all events, if anybody thinks that HANLAN's preeminence has come to an end he can probably secure a chance to try to beat the Toronto man, and thereby to earn many thousands of dollars if he wins.

There is a curious difference of opinion among the manufacturers at Hunter's Point as to which of the factories emit the odors complained of by the people of the neighborhood But those inhabitants of Long Island City whose sense of small has become discriminating through years of experience, hold that the odor is a conglomeration of the fumes of all the factories.

THE GREAT ENJOY THE PLEASURE, And the Taxpayers Pay the Bills.

From the Army and Navy Register FORT ELLIS, M. T., Aug. 2.-The Northern Pacific Railroad, in conjunction with the National Park, is rapidly transforming this heretofore retired and unassuming post into one of the best known and probably the busiest in the Department of Dakota. We wore, earlier in the summer, directed to prepare to receive, fit out for camp, and supply with transportation through the Yellowstone Park to Fort Missoula, the Commander-in Chief of the Army, the department Command er, such members of their personal staffs as each of these officers might elect to bring with them, and also two Justices of the Supreme

Court of the United States. This party arrived in due time by special car, found their camp pitched and in readiness to the minutest details, down to cooking stoves and Chinese cooks for them, and where they all immediately repaired and took possession, Gen. Sherman declining all and everything in the way of ceremony, notwithstanding the fact that Col. Tidball accompanied him. They remained in camp near us for four days, and finally pulled out through Rocky Caffon for Wonder land, and you have, no doubt, heard ere this how one of the Justices was thrown from his horse and had to return East, and how Gen. Sherman himself was taken sick at the Mammoth Springs and lay there for several days attended only by Dr. Maguire from here and Capt. Gregg of the cavalry escort, while the res of the party were doing the wonders.

We are now engaged in preparations for two between the central authorities and the Eng. | seen; and whether he himself is delighted or | tinguished personnel. One of these arrives at the post on the 4th of August, and is denominated the "Indian Commission." Senator Dawes being the Chairman, and consisting all of fourteen prominent members of the Senate and House of Representa tives. Lieut. Butler has been detailed to command the escort of this party to the Geysers. He has already pitched his camp, collected his transportation and other effects, and is patiently awaiting the "special" from the East which will bear to him his distinguished guests. The other party for whom we are making preparations consists of no less distinguished personages than his Excellency the President the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Governor of Montana, and others of lesser mak nitude. Rations, forage, and other supplies are being carried daily hence to the Mam moth Springs, where Capt. Wheelan's troop of the Second Cavalry receive them for the ultimate use of the visitors. This troop has been selected as escort to the President. It is thought that this party, travelling through the park northward, will strike the railroad at Livingston, go west to Helens stopping here on route, and thence return East Capt. Hamilton's troop of the Second Cav-alry is also supplied from this post, rations and forage going down to him by rail; and day before yesterday there were no less than seven freight cars on our side track either discharging or receiving freight. In order to accomplish all this work the department commander has had sent to the post Quartermaster here, Lieut Roe, the pick of the transportation from Forts Yates, Custer, Keogh, Buford, Abraham Lin oin, and Snelling. Lieut. Pearson sent from Custer a pack train of ten men, forty pack mules, nine saddle mules, and one bell horse, comprising, beyond doubt, the finest train in the army, and they are non held for the exclusive use of the Pres dent, From Fort Snelling, among other trans portation, came the ambulance of the commanding General of the department. Tents and camp equipage have also been sent to the post Quartermaster here from all over the department and the officers, as well as all the rest of the command, have had their hands full. Major Gordon, who commands the post, was the recip ient of graceful and well-merited compliment from both Gens. Sherman and Terry, who said that "every necessity had been anticipated and every possible comfort provided." Whether we will merit such kind assurances from the Pres-ident and the Senate remains to be seen. Polaris.

Chandler's Craise on the Tallapoosa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-When Secretary handler left Washington to enter the Senatorial co test in New Hampshire, it was with the understanding that Capt. Walker was to follow with the Tallapoosa, provisioned for a cruise along the New England coast Chandler's idea was that in less than two weeks h would be elected United States Senator. The Tallapoo would be the thing most appropriate for the feative period to follow. Walker sailed in the Taliapoora as ording to the programme. The contest, however, wa protracted, and Chandler's prospects failed. Walker re-turned to Washington and took a start on his own Aithough Chandler failed to secure the Senatorship

he will not lose the cruise. It will be along the coast, taking in favorites at various points. John Rosch's contracts have been signed, and both he and Chandler breathe more freely. So much is safe at all events. At e department all that now remains is to lock the don and hand the key to the watchman, if he is not away or

Taking Advantage of Him From the Boston Post. Gresham being the green man of the Cabinet he others have contrived to tuck off on him the job of taying in Washington and being a government.

MID-WEEK ROHORS. Monday night was a fatal night for poor

Oscar Wilde. It sealed his doom in this coun

try as completely as it has been sealed in Lon-don and Paris. His lecturing to half-empty benches in the height of the London season was bad enough, but to have a play withdrawn after a few nights is still worse. Yet that is what will have to be done with that idiotic Vera." The play is absurd in plot, incongruou n costumes and scenery, and utterly mean ingless in its verbiage. The only redeeming feature about it is the rôle of the Prime Ministor, which is as well written by Oscar Wilde as it is well played by Edward Lamb. Most of this part, however, is made up of epigrammatic and sarcastic sayings of diplomats and statesmen of all nations -sayings which dear Oscar must have picked up during his pilgrim's progress through the fashionable and literary circles of London. The rôle of Prince Paul, in any case, does credit to his memory or to his notebook. Labouchére was rather hard on the quondam society pet when he published, a few weeks ago, in the Lon-don Truth his "Exit Oscari" But he was right in what he said, if not in the way he said it. Oscar Wilde is no longer "on lap-dog terms" with women, and is a silly failure with He must now try to do for himself what formerly others were ready to do for him. For, the shrewd Irishman that he is, he made a great mistake in not following up his temporary success, and, after his first visit to this country, going to Australia and New Zen land. He would have made there so much more out of his knee breeches, sunflowers, and ong hair, and would have had ample material for some solid work upon his return. He cut his hair and took off his knee breeches too soon, and the new leaf he has turned proves to be a blank. As Labouchère says: "A more pa-thetic instance of collapse cannot be presented than the last stage in the history of Oscar Wilde." He is intelligent, and will probably find some way to go ahead, but it is eviden that he cannot do so as a dramatist, and it is

a pity that a good company and a good theatre have lost so much time in the production of

This is the last week of the racing at Mon-

mouth Park, and many people are wondering why races should be run at such an out-of-theway place at all. Before the opening of the race course at Coney Island there was some excuse for Monmouth Park, but now its day ought to be gone by. In the immediate vicinity of New York are three race courses, without counting Brighton Beach. In spite of the bad service of the Harlem Railroad, it is easy to reach Jerome Park by train, and the drive by the road on a race day is a unique experience in America. The early spring and the late autumn meetings, when it is too cold to go to Coney Island, and when the hotels are not open there, are most enjoyable. The track at Sheepshead Bay is within easy reach of New York. There are many different ways of reaching it, and the cool sea breeze, the shade of the trees and the shelter which the grand stand affords against the sun make it a most desirable place to spend a hot summer afternoon. At Monmouth Park everything is different. In order to reach the course in time for the races, one must take the bout at so early an hour in the morning that no business man can possibly take advantage of the route by Sandy Hook. It remains, then, for him to go down by railroad, and for two long hours endure all the dust and heat of New Jer sey. When he arrives there the visitor finds the hottest of hot race courses, a scorching sun, from which there is no means of obtaining shelter, and no decent refreshment room after the exhausting travel which has been endured. Then half of the best horses are at Saratoga, and the great races are apt to turn out just such fizzles as the Omnibus Stakes did last Saturday. The race track is there, and it is too much to expect that it will soon be given up; but it is to be hoped that our sportsmen will some day con-sider the question whether two tracks are not enough—one for cold weather, the other for hot weather. It would bring more horses into the field, and would also lead to the elimination of some of the disgraceful features of the Mon mouth Park and Saratoga races.

The recent utterances of Norvin Green Presilent of the Western Union Telegraph, have greatly surprised Wall street. Their apparen frankness was fully appreciated, but everybody was astonished to find him speaking so much against the interests of Jay Gould. The consemence was that everybody began to suspect that there was something wrong about the matter. Some said that Dr. Green had not fully recovered from his voyage, and had had a heavy dinner when the reporters jumped upon that the interview was inspired by Gould himself as a part of some new and deep-laid machination. Be that as it may, it is evident that the Western Union stock i be listed upon the London Stock Exchange, and that Jay Gould does not seem to regret it much. He tried to saddle the British public with it, but, being a man of manifold resources he did not stake too much in that game. The supposition is that the moment he saw that the Britishers were slow in coming to terms, he secretly encouraged the strike so as to bring the telegraph interests more prom inently before the public, and, if possible, to make of it a political issue. His scheme of selling the telegraph to the Government is an old one, and he argues now that the Govern ment cannot duplicate his lines for the amount of money which the Western Union stock represents, and that, even if it could, it would take several years to do it. On the other hand, by purchasing the Western Union for \$100,000,000 e Government might issue three per cent. bonds for that amount, thus incurring an outlay of \$3,000,000 a year for interest. The net yearly earnings of the Western Union being \$7,500,000, it would leave the Government \$4,500,000 net profit. Thus, according to Mr. Gould, in twenty odd years the purchase money would be paid off and the plant, patents, buildings, and everything secured forever. He then ingenuously asked Where is the politician who would not sup-

Meanwhile the rumor of Wall street is that W. Mackey did not enter his telegraph enerprise single handed. It is said that Bennett nd Garrett have agreed to put up a million of dollars each to resume the old project of laying cable, and to duplicate all the paying lines of the Western Union.

The Full Moss.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bets O that he saw full moon on the evaning of the 20th inst.
I claims that the full moon exists only 24 hours, and
was yieldle on the evening of the 18th only. Who wine?
Ask Yoss, Aug. 21.

The moon does not remain full even for 24 nours. At the moment when the whole of the hemisphere of the moon which is turned toward the earth is illuminated by the sun the moon is said to be full. Obviously this phase must be of very brief duration, just as it is 12 o'clock only at the instant when the hour and minute hands are together poised over the 12 o'clock mark on the dial.

Irish Bloters in Scotland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Your ediorial in this morning's issue on the Costbridge riot is based on misconception. Both factions of the rioters are Irisb—the one Catholics, the other Orangemen cotchinen have simply nothing to do with it, excepthat their feelings are outraged and their property and persons imperilied by their place being turned into a pandemonium. It is surely too had that they should, in pandemonium. It is surely too had that they should, in addition, he described as being not only participants in the savage affray, but the originators of it. If I mistake not, some of your own American cities have been the scenes of similar roots between rival parties of infuriated firshmen; but in such case, no one thought of associating the hosfensive Americans with them.

I write this because I think it unfair and ungenerous that a paper like Tax Sus should disseminate statements, for which there are no grounds, discreditable to a peaceable community. peaceable community.
You will see from the above that your allusion to
You will see from the sabbath has no point. I am,
A Scotchmen's regard for the sabbath has no point.

New York, Aug 21. Republican Repentance Proposed.

From the Boston Post. While in Congress Henry L. Pierce did what he could to defeat the infamous schame to count out Tilden and Hendricks. Does not this render him ineligible HENRY GEORGE'S THEORIES.

He Would Assume the Telegraphs and Smarthe Tariff if he Were Dictator.

Henry George was the only witness examined yesterday by the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, "The general fact is," he said, "that there exists mong the laboring classes of the United States a feeling of dissatisfaction. I believe the conflict is not between labor and capital, but between labor and monopoly. There are various kinds of monopoly. Ultimately it will be found out that the primary source of employment, the land, has been monopolized, and the laborer is shut off from it. The largest occupation is agriculture. Where there is free access to the soil, wages cannot sink lower than the point which a man can reach by working the soil. The advantage of a new country is that its soil has not been monopolized. When the land is conopolized the competition of laborers begins. In a community where the land is mo nopolized the owners can compel the workers to come to their terms. The only thing that keeps rising in price is land. The disinclination to settle egricultural lands in the South is probably accounted for by the fact that people don't want to go South. There may be other causes."

Senator Call said that all over the South land was offered for sale for a song, and good agri-

Senator Call said that all over the South land was effered for sale for a song, and good agricultural land, too, which remained unused, while poor people flocked to the towns. He suggested that when such good land could be bought for \$5 to \$10 an acre, and was not, there must be some defect in Mr. George's theory that cheap land would supply a cure for industrial suffering.

Mr. George gave the committee the history of his attempt to start a Democratic paper in California, which falled because the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to deliver despatches to him in competition with the Associated Press. The only efficient remedy for that sort of thing, he said, was a Government telegraph. Mr. George said that the Associated Press was of immense service to the Western Union Telegraph Company in the late strike by coloring the news against the striked press was of immense service to the Western Union Telegraph Company in the late strike by coloring the news against the striked press was different in the Associated Press.

In New England, Mr. George said, the average wages are not enough for decent subsistence. In many cases workmen live in the employer's house, buy at his store, go to his church, vote his ticket, and submit to his regulations like peons. In all occupations the tondency is toward the lowest wages and to compel the poorers living. If our people could live like Chinese they would have to take the wages of Chinese. Wages are going down, and must continue to go down. The remedy must be to wrest the natural advantages from the few and make them the property of all. This would not mean the selzure and division of accumulated property. But only of land, occupied and unoccupied.

Senator Biair suggested that the products of land were of more importance to the laborer than the land, since the laborer could not eat the land, but only the product. He could not see low the product could be owned as property. I would tax upon the value of the land, so that the owner of the improved property adjacent. The ef

prove land. The land should be reappraised every year.

Senator Pugh asked Mr. George if he had anything to suggest that was within the powers of Congress. Mr. George said he would recommend the immediate abolition of the tariff and the restriction of monopolies in every way.

What would you do if you were Dictator?" asked Senator Blair.

I would assume the control of the telegraph, abolish the navy, abolish the tariff, simplify the laws, and abolish laws for the collection of debt."

"But you do not think we have any navy?"

"But you do not think we have any navy?"

continued Mr. Blair.

Well, we have the expense of a navy."

The committee meets again to-day.

Adinnesota Tornado.

A cloud, black as the raven's wing, appeared n the west. Suddenly it split, and between the two clack trains expanded the most fearful, dismal sky l ever saw. The color was green-gray-yellow, and larkened the sun so it became as twilight. The carpen

ers had gathered together with us on the porch.
"This must be a hallstorm," one of them said now we will protty soon hear of disasters." Suddenly the cieft widened between the two black cloud wings, and the upper one came with a terrible speed flurrying back toward us. "Let us walk in." I said. "It seems as if we, too, shall get a taste of it." We went in and our parlor looked quite dark. We had scarcely loo In a moment we were surrounded by a white cloud, and the wind and rain isshed the house, which groaned and shivered. It was not rain, it was furi-nus torrents of water mixed with heavy hall, which oured down from heaven. The storn open the door, but five men pressed against it with all their might. The wall seemed to give way, and stood in a bow; the building shook as in convulsions. I felt tightening of my heart every time the house seemed to e lifted from the ground and dropped down again.
Twice we had these terrible shocks; then in a moment onuse, men, furniture were hurled through the air 100 eet away. I do not remember anything till I found my elf on the ground crawling among the ruins of m ione. The first I discovered was my wife, with a child in each arm, lying at my side. Men and children were scattered around among lumber and aidings, whether

live or dead nobody could tail. " A table and a staircase came flying through the air; some men met them and pushed them away, so they did not kill my wife and children; bits of wall and roof whirled round us; here it was im to remain. We crept and crawled and ran for our live lown to the forest. As we found each other there, we were only six; a friend of ours, a farmer, had one of the mail girls in his arms, my wife another, and one of my ons clung to me. But where were the rest of the children I had myself seen one of the carpenters run with my hird little girl—but the eldest and youngest boy? Killed. erhaps, or lying mutilated among the ruins, and it we mpossible to look for them. The hurricane would have swept us away as soon as we had moved from the wood. The only thing to do was to press the children to us and rive them so much shelter as we could with our broader nacks. The rain and the hail lashed us, the oak shi were blown flat to the ground, and their limbs struck our heads and shoulders like whips

Another Good Trait of W. S. Helman. From the Chicago Herald.

"No one has been in Congress since I can emember, and that is a long time," said William B. Smith, Superintendent of the Botonic Garden at Wash acton, "with a more devoted and intelligent love for the garden. He is a very frequent visitor, and one cal he Treasury. It seems to be mental exhibitation for him to commence with these curious plants from all over the known world, and to study patiently into their secrets and hidden life. He is quite as familiar with the botanical names and habits of plants and flowers as most professional botanists. He just picked it up as recreation, and his spare time is nearly all devoted to it.

Enforce the Laws.

From the New York Times. The appearance of large munbers of English sportsmes, coupled with the memory of Indian depreda-tions in the past, leads the Wyoming editors to demand of the authorities the strictest enforcement of the game laws. Indians are said to have sucaked into the Territory from Montana last year and slain 1,000 buffaloes The hunting season is close at hand.

The Modern Piente. You must wake and call me early; call me earl

mother dear. For our association starts its picnic from the pier. We've a couple of lads to dance, mother, and a dozen o And I am to run the bar, mother, I am to run the bar!

The boys are perfect gents, mother, though they're fond of getting high. So, just wrap up the cartridges and pistols with the pie. If any Suuday schools, mother, should picule therenbout, Ve're able to knock 'em out, mother, we're able t

knock 'em out. Of course there will be rows, mother; if there wasn't it would be queer.

When I serve them all with mugs of froth, where they've but what can you expect, mother, when a couple of hun-

Who would rather fight than eat, mother; who would rather fight than cat ? If I shouldn't come nome at all, mother, through being a bit too game. Just work the hospital list, mother, until you find my

Or else at the station house, mother, though the cope would hardly dare.

Yet you'll possibly find me there, mother, you'll possibly find me there!" SUNBEAMS

-Thirty years ago Bismarck suppressed all public gaming tables in Germany; but, according to recent reports, there is now more deep play in that country than ever, and Berlin is the centre of the

-Two Boston women, seeing five boys dividing money, started for the police, but not finding any, took two of the lade to a station. Then they went back and captured the rest. The money had been

lan from a gutter drunkard. -The Descret News, a Mormon journal, says that in hades water is not plenty, and haptism can not be administered—least of all, baptism by immersion. But no one can be saved who is not baptised. Therefore "the living may stand in the place of the dead and re ceive the ordinance vicariously." This is "baptism for the dead."

-Eliza Baggs of Sumterville, Fla., belongs to a prolific family. She married at 13, and, though now only 31, is the mother of eighteen children, of whom fifteen are living. She had twins twice. She is hale an hearty, and is said to be a very hard worker. She had three sisters. One, who is dead, had fourteen children, and died at 28. Two others have eighteen children each.

-The military system in France exacts service of prince and peasant. Under the empire one could send a substitute. Not so to-day. Every young man (with a few exceptions of slight importance), on reaching 20, must go into the army. If he has a college degree or can pass a certain examination the period o vice is limited to one year; otherwise, he is a soldier for five years. -A colony of Russian Jews in Independ-

nce county, Arkansas, gave signs at first of flourishin in a high degree, but with the advent of summer violet ntermittent and bilious fevers prostrated the major part of the colonists, and effectually broke up the settle-ment. Ten of the colonists have returned to St. Louis in an exhausted condition, and received temporary assistance from the Israelites of that city. -Miss Fortescue has retired from the London stage. She has been known only to the public as a fairy, one of Gilbert and Sullivan's plump and pleasing beauties at the Savoy, she who is first to kiss

lolanthe when released from her home among the froge Aristogratic society is exercised, for she is to become "my lady " as the wife of the young Viscount Garmoyle eldest son of Earl Cairns. Her real name is Pinney. -The unhappy fate of Mile. Foyghine, the popular Parisian actress, who was the mistress of the Duc de Morny, and shot herself through the heart as he was on the eve of abandoning her, has been utilized in the plot of a play that is to be performed at the tideon Theatre the coming season. The drama is in three acts, and is entitled "La Gomme," a term applied to the

wealthy libertine world which it is designed to repre--One of the features of the hygienic exposition at Berlin has been the offer of prizes to the authors of the best suggestions and plans for the preservation of health and safety in the construction of thes. tres. There were nineteen competitors, and four have received prizes amounting to somewhat over \$2,000. Many novel and valuable suggestions are said to have been prought out by this contest, and it is believed that

some will be turned to practical use ultimately in all the theatres of the world. -Dried apricots are likely to be a prominent article of export from California. Heratofore this fruit has been put up almost entirely in tin cans, but, in consequence of overproduction, the canning factories reduced the price paid to the farmer to such a figure that he was driven to experimenting with various pro-esses of drying, and discovered a method that leaves the fruit in a delicious state. California fruit growers are now going largely into apricot drying, but it is thought they will never produce more than the markets of the United States alone are prepared to consume.

-The religious journals are discussing an icident of the Educational Convention at Ocean Grove There were no speakers listened to with more pleasure than Rishop Campbell, Prof. Price, and Dr. Tanner, all negroes. They were told that except so far as they had nagroes. They were told that except so far as they no friends of their own color to receive them, there was no place where they could be entertained as gentlemen. They might have rooms at a hotel, but must not eat with the white guests in the public dining room. The least ing landlord in this Methodist resort was willing to en tertain the Indian student band from Carlisle, but won not think of finding room for negroes.

-A railroad conductor bet Gorman of Quincy, Iil., that he could not pick up 100 eggs laid on the ground a yard spart inside of 35 minutes. The eggs were to be picked up and deposited in a basket one at a time, and the basket was to remain stationary at the spot where the first egg was placed. Gorman thought he had an easy walk over; but the railroad man placed the eggs in a straight line along the side of the depo and the basket at one end, so that Gorman had to run up and down the line with each egg separately. At the end of 20 minutes he had picked up only 25 of the eggs. and had to give up the contest. A local mathemati figured up that it would take about six miles of travel t

pick up the 100 eggs. -The Parisian journalistic world was lately excited over the assertion that the death warrant of the Constitutionnel, one of the oldest of the fossils of the press, was signed. But instead the Constitutions is to be subjected to a tonic treatment. The physician in charge have resolved upon a transfusion of blood.
Paul de Cassagnac, the flery Bonapartist editor of the Pays, was picked out as having a temperament viger ous enough for both. The old organ of the bourgeoise peared the preceding evening in the Poys, and the latter receives in exchange the scientific articles of Cacheval

Clarigny, while both papers pay for the news and clerical work out of a common purse. -A marine bievele tested at Springfield resembles the roadster in only two particulars, the rider being astrids a saddle and working with his feet and hands. The water machine consists of two paralle seams about four feet spart, each six inches deep and eight inches thick in the centre, tapering to the ends. In the middle is the saddle, and behind that a mock wheel. The pedals turn two cogs, one of which is at the end of an iron rod connecting with an eight inch screw at the stern. Working the pedals causes a lively flutter of the little screw and sends the craft along faster than a man will ordinarily row a pleasure boat. The craft

ploughing along in mid-stream, makes the rider loot very much as if he were walking on the water. -The Chinese merchants in San Francisco are taking every year, with greater enterprise, to all the devices of American trade. They compete actively with the Caucasian business man in the manufacture of clothing, underwear, shoes, cigars, and other important articles of merchandise, and of late they have taken to employing commercial drummers, who travel along the whole length of the Pacific coast, and overrun Mexico and Central America with the samples of their Mon golian employers. The drummers are of course Can casian, and of all nationalities. At one time then Chinese manufacturers could not dispose of their wares except by labelling them "White labor;" but now it is not unlikely that their Caucasian competitors may find

t advantageous to imitate the Chinese labels. Little Switzerland is disturbed about the large increase in its foreign population. Between 1876 and 1880 nearly 60 0 8) natives of other countries settled within Swiss territory, and about the same number of natives of Switzerland emigrated to other coun-tries. The foreign horn population of the whole republic, as compared with the whole of the native born population, is only about 7½ per cent, but in some dis-tricts, especially those near the border lines, it is very much larger. In one canton the foreigners constitute 34. and in another 371; per cent, of the entire population. slight increase in the foreign immigration and the native emigration will place the foreign residents in the majority, a fact that probably would have no parallel in any other country, and might lead at times to serious difficulties. The Germans contribute the largest pro-portion of immigrants. They number 35,262. There are 53,6 0 Prenchmen and Italians, and 12,700 Austrians.

-Kyle, the business manager of Capt.
Webb gives to the Boston Herald some additional particulars about the foolhardy venture at Niagara. He quotes Webb as saying of the rapids and whiripool.
This is the best advertised humbur in the world. My good wife has swam in worse places than this. Shak spears says, 'What fools these mortals be,' but he should bave said. What coust these mortals be.' But he should have said. What cowards these mortals be.' He discussed the force and the quantity of the water, the pressure and influence it would have upon the body, and the velocity of the current, which is estimated at from 35 to 30 miles an hour. But he believed that it did not exceed 15. Besing asked how he was going to get his literath, he said. "I will swim non." breath, he said: "I will swim upon my breast until I reach the first breaker below the suspension bridge; I will then dive, turn upon my side, progress with my overhand stroke, and keep my eyes wide open for the smooth places, where I shall rise for fresh air and the go under the next breaker, and so on. You see, in be tween the breakers there are what I call blowing places patches of smooth water. At the neck of the whirlpool you will notice about sixty varis of had water, and there I shall have to use strength and save my breath. Once I pase that, all danger is cover. The whitipool is a fraud, and a noisy one at that. If the people about here will make it worth my white, it will give exhibitions in it daily." Syle gives what he represents to be the secret of Webb's ability to remain long in cold water. "At one time Capt Webb was it charge of a coasting vessel which sailed for Lapland.

says Kyle. "He noticed that while he stood shivering
on dook, wrapped in furs and finned, the Laps would go out into the ice cold water and remain there for hours There was the secret he was after. How was it tha they could stand the cold so much better than he could f He determined to learn the secret, and pleading sickness sout the vessel home in charge of the first officer. He soni the vesse home in charge of the first officer. He ived with this people for nine months studied their dest their method of dving, and dived as they dved the their returned to England, and remained for the years upon the east coast of England, existing upon blutter and the stars of fish He has learned the secret of maintaining his normal femperature and keeping the blood in the veins and arteries in nearly the same state of richness in the water. He found no more blue veins, no more chills. He cutwitted the dectors, and discerted, or at least utilized, a scientific fact.